THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or [illegible] after the expiration of the year [illegible]

[illegible] paid, but such payment [illegible] the receipt of the first [illegible] given.

[illegible] to be paid to the [illegible] unless a responsible person in Columbia County assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] Columbian is very [illegible], and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 47
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 18

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	12.00	16.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Knickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
[illegible]
Clerk—Frank Barry.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Treasurer & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacobs.
Deputy Treasurer—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Isaac Hoffman.
[illegible]
Coroner—H. S. Mellenyoids.
Commissioners—Josiah Heacer, S. W. Mellenry, Lewis Vanatta.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Sloan, I. H. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. [illegible].
Prothonotary—William H. Snyder.
Deputy—Miss Rosa Reichard.
Register & Recorder—Ent. Sloan.
Solicitor—Bloomsburg and Thomas Evans, Danville.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—Samuel Linn Schuyler, D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt [illegible].
Treasurer—[illegible] Reichard.
Sheriff—[illegible] Cash 37.
Secretary—W. Miller.
Commissioners—Benjamin Brown, John A. Funston, Reuben Yost, C. L. Ikeler, Chandler.
Auditors—S. Lloyd Hale, Charles H. Paxson, resident.
Prothonotary—[illegible] Chandler.
Register & Recorder—[illegible].
Treasurer—[illegible] Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; A. W. Miller, Secretary.
[illegible] Saving Fund Association—A. Wintersteen, President; J. H. Hobbson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; C. H. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. L. S. Pax [illegible], (Supply).
Preaching Services—[illegible] a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. [illegible] cton.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—1½ and 6½ p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Sinsser.
Sunday Services—[illegible] and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—[illegible] p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gehring.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—[illegible] a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Admin's rators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale, cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, rooms 4 & 5.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market sts.

J. K. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main st., above Central Hotel.

L. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

CATAWISSA

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. I. EYERLY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. R. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.

WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Consignments in both Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

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Office (3 doors) Market Street, No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y*

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market streets.

N. P. CASE. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

DR. I. I. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Aug 24, '77-1y

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Office in Ent's Building. Bloomsburg, Pa.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. S. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct 14, '77-tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in "ENT BUILDING," Bloomsburg, Pa., near Court House.
aug. 10,'77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB BOMBOY, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Bomboy, late of Centre township, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Edward Hartman of the Centre twp., and P. E. Bomboy, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executors without delay.
EDWARD HARTMAN,
P. E. BOMBOY,
Executors.
no. 2 '77 6w*

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpoo	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5 0,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.

If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.

Next term begins
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1878.

For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, '77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
1137 BIRCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16th, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Empire Transportation Company has ceased to transact business, and has entered on a liquidation of its affairs preparatory to its dissolution as a Corporation.
JOS. D. POTTS, President.

The Empire Line, formerly owned and operated by the Empire Transportation Company, will continue to be operated as heretofore, but for account of its new owners.
F. J. FIRTH,
nov. 16, '77-1m Gen. Manager Empire Line.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16,'77-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CUTTER, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

VEGETINE
She Rests Well.
SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1567.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above,
MRS GEORGE M. VARNUM.
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE
Thousands will bear testimony and do it voluntarily that Vegetine is the best medical compound ever placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system, debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."
SAFE AND SURE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
In 1873 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect m debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE
The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:
HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia. Nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, it settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.
Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the use of Vegetine.
By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.
I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.
I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of m main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.
Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that if takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine it will, in my judgment, cure them.
With great obligations I am, yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church

VEGETINE
Is Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.
dec
THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town
April 7, '77-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.
J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A & S

READ THIS
No Continued or Sensational Stories in THE
People's Ledger
Eight large Pages; 48 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with selections from the pens of such writers as NASBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., MISS LOUISE ALCOTT, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, and MRS. MARY HOLMES.
Youths', Humorous, Scientific, Fashion, Housekeeping, and News Departments complete.
COMPLETE, PURE, SENSIBLE, FASCINATING STORIES each week. Full of Fun and Wit. A peculiar feature of the THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER is its short anecdotes and Paragraphs for which it has a wide reputation.
SPECIAL OFFER.
AS AN EXPERIMENT, and to induce you to give us a trial, we offer to send THE LEDGER to any address every week for three months on trial, on receipt of only 30 cents. We ask only a trial.
THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER is an old-established and reliable weekly paper published every Saturday.
H. K. CURTIS, Publisher,
oct. 26, '77-4m 715 SANSOM ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

BLANK [illegible] for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Select Story.

A REPORTER'S STORY.

I had been stopping for a short time in the city of Jackson, Michigan, engaged in the capacity of traveling reporter for one of the New York journals, when one rainy, disagreeable day, I resolved to visit the State prison, in search of some item of interesting news. I did so.

After having passed through the entire establishment, I was at last shown into the cell of a young man doomed to suffer death.

The occupant of this cell was a fine, sad, intelligent looking personage of about twenty-three years of age. His high, classical forehead, deep blue eyes, and noble polite bearing, indicated him to be no common villain. His face was thin and pallid, but from those pure, expressive eyes, flashed a deep character, an endurable sorrow, a soul-destroying remorse, which no cold-blooded murderer could possess.

At his first words, "Pray, be seated," I was surprised at the deep, full, musical intonations of his voice. It at once proclaimed him a scholar.

I soon entered into a long conversation with him, and little by little learned the following sad, but truthful, tale, which I give as nearly as possible in his own language, and which I hope will prove a warning to the many weary, foolhardy thousands who are swiftly drifting into that fearful, whirling, domestic vortex—jealousy.

My name is George Melville. My father was a clergyman in the western part of this state, and descended from one of the best families in those parts.

I received a good education, and at the age of twenty, entered a large mercantile house in New York city. I soon, by close application and indefatigable energy gained the entire confidence of my employers; and after having been in their employ one year I was selected by them to visit the West Indias as their agent on some business of importance, and which would require considerable tact and forethought to execute faithfully, and promptly transact.

Previous to my departure for those islands I became acquainted with a Miss Reynolds, who was a few years younger than myself and the daughter of a gentleman who had recently purchased and removed to an estate near my father.

Everything that was graceful and lovely appeared centered in her form; everything that was virtuous and excellent in her mind I sought her hand. Our souls soon became united by the indissoluble bonds of sincere love; and as there were no parental or other impediments to our union, it was agreed that as soon as I returned from the West Indie, where it was expected my stay would be short, the marriage solemnities would be performed. Solemn oaths of love and constancy passed between us, and I sailed with a light heart for the West Indies. While there, I received from her, and returned to her, letters filled with the tenderest expressions of anxiety and regret of absence.—Oh! that I had never, never returned! What pain, anguish, and remorse, I would have been saved!

The moment I got on land, I hastened as fast as the railway train could carry me to the house of Mr Reynolds, to see the charmer of my soul.

She received me with all the ardency of affection, and even shed tears of joy in my presence. I urged her to name the day which was to perfect our union and happiness; and the next Sunday, only four days distant, was agreed upon for me to lead her to the altar. How my heart did bound at the prospect of of making Miss Reynolds my own, of possessing in her all that could render life agreeable.

I hastened home to my family, and informed them of my approaching bliss.—They all sympathized in the anticipated joy which swelled my bosom. I had a sister some years older than myself, who had been the friend and companion of my angel in my absence. They were now almost every day together, so that I had frequent opportunities of Emma's company.

One day she had been with my sister, at my father's; and, as usual, I accompanied her home. On my return my sister requested me to attend her in a private room. We therefore retired, and when we were seated, she thus addressed me:

"Georgie, you know that to promote your peace, your welfare, and your happiness has ever been the pride of my heart. Nothing except this could extort the sad secret which I now disclose, and which has hitherto remained deposited in my bosom. My duty to a brother, whom I esteem dear as life, forbids me to remain silent. As an affectionate sister I cannot tacitly see you thus imposed upon. I cannot see you the dupe and slave of an artful and insidious woman, who does not sincerely return your love; nor can I see your marriage celebrated with one whose soul and affections are placed on another object."

Here she hesitated, while I, with anguish of mind almost insufferable, begged her to proceed.

"About six or eight months after your departure," she continued, "it was reported to Miss Reynolds that she had a rival in the West Indies; that you had there found an English beauty on whom you lavished those endearments which belonged at right to her alone. This at first made a deep impression on her; and whether from this cause, fickleness of disposition, or that she never sincerely loved you, I know not; but this I do know, that a youth has been for some time past her constant companion. To convince you of this, you need only visit the old, uninhabited house bordering on the river, about nine or ten this evening, where you will undoubtedly surprise Miss Reynolds and her lover, enjoying one of their pleasant, loving interviews. If I should be mistaken, I will submit to your censure; but should you find it as I have predicted, you have only to rush from your place of concealment, charge her with perfidy, and renounce her favor."

Of all the plagues, of all the torments, of all the curses which torture the soul, jealousy of a rival in love is the worst.

Enraged, confounded, and astonished, it seemed as if my bosom would instantaneously burst. To conceal my emotions I left my sister's apartments, after having thanked her for her information, and proceeded to obey her injunctions. I retired to my room, and there poured out my execrations.

"Cursed woman," I cried, "is it thus you acquire my tender love? Could a vague report of my inconstancy drive you to infidelity? Did not my letters breathe constant adoration, and did not yours portray the same sincerity of affection? No; it was that wretched passion for novelty which more or less holds a predominancy over your whole sex.—To a new lover you will sacrifice engagements, though made in the face of heaven!"

Thus I did rave through the entire day. The proceedings of that day are a vacuum in my memory. Every fiend in Hades were pointing their sacred bony fingers at me, and with derisive sneering laughter, sarcastic tones were urging me on to "revenge."

Through the whole of that day I was a raving, frantic maniac. I was hopelessly and incurably a victim of that worst of all passions, jealousy. Slowly the day wore away. At last the sun went down. Better for me had it been possible for that bright orb to have remained immovable for all time.

It was a beautiful summer sunset. The fast receding rays, as they lingeringly rested upon the topmost crest of a distant mountain, engulfing its base in a pall-like gloom and slantingly beamed upon the dancing, shimmering waves of the silent river, threw back a mixture of shade and sunshine which plainly told that night was approaching. Night, oh, fatal night!

All nature was clothed in its most pleasant garb. The carolling of the birds, the purling rivulets, grand old forest, majestic river, and twinkling stars were all lovely.

But in the midst of this soul enchanting scenery appeared a cloud, a mere speck at first, but which rapidly increased. Bright sheets of lightning began to flash along the darkened heavens; and the low rumbling of distant thunder resembling the harsh growlings of ferocious beasts, announced the coming storm. Larger and larger grew the clouds; louder and louder pealed the thunder, while the lightning fairly flooded the gloomy heavens with a stream of electric light.

And there I sat in my room, occasionally giving outbursts to demoniacal laughter. Black and terrible as was the scene without, it was nothing to the storm of raging passions that were howling in my breast. The storm continued. A deep, hollow, distant roar announced the approach of summoned winds. The whole forest bowed in awful grandeur, as from its dark bosom rushed the impetuous hurricane, twisting off or tearing up by the roots, the stoutest trees, and whirling the heaviest branches through the air with irresistible fury.

Deep night now filled the atmosphere. The rain poured in torrents; the wind rocked the building, and bellowed in the adjacent groves; the river raged and roared; fierce lightning rent the heavens alternately, involving the world in the sheeted flame of its many colored fires; thunders burst with horrid din, bounding and reverberating among the surrounding woods, hills, and valleys, until it seemed nothing less than the crash of worlds resounding through the universe. The whole scene was majestically grand.

The clock struck the hour of ten, I sprang to my feet and rushed into the street. The "trysting hour" had come, but the storm without had made me oblivious to the hell within. The scenes, externally and internally, were well fitting to the black and damning deed I was that night destined to perform.

I was alone in the street. Not one of the hardy inhabitants of that town dared venture out on such an evening as that. On I went, with a burning fever consuming my inmost soul. On and on, unmindful of the terrible aspect of the raging elements. The boiling, seething, turbulent river, as it flowed angrily on, the howling winds, the lurid lightning, the loud bolts of thunder, were uncared for and unheeded by me. I arrived in view of the old house by the river side. I looked—all was dark, silent and gloomy. I closed my eyes, clenched my hands, and swore by the black heavens above me to be avenged.

I opened my eyes, and a bright, lurid, fantastic light was streaming from one of the lower windows. The light was so dazzlingly brilliant that it almost blinded me. I crept stealthily up nearer to the window, and there witnessed a scene which paralyzed every fibre in my organization, and caused every drop of blood to congeal in my veins. I saw Miss Reynolds close locked in the arms of a young man elegantly dressed, and of singularly delicate appearance. They were earnestly conversing in a low tone of voice, and the hand of my fair one was gently pressed in the hands of the stranger. I drew close to the window, applied my ear to a crevice, and, with the fury of pandemonium in my heart, I listened.

The stranger clasped Miss Reynolds in his arms.

"Dearest angel?" he exclaimed, "what an interruption to our bliss by the return of my hated rival!"

With very fond caresses and endearing blandishments, she replied, "Fear nothing. I have promised and must yield him my hand; but you shall never be excluded from my heart. We shall find sufficient opportunities for private conferences."

I could hear no more. My brain was on fire; and rushing from my concealment, I with a bound, sprang through the window and confronted them.

"Ungrateful and false hearted woman!" I exclaimed, "is it thus you return my idolatrous love? You have deserted me; you have perjured your most sacred vows; and thus am I avenged!"

And placing a pistol at her breast, I shot her through the heart; and turning to her companion—"And thou, perfidious contaminator and destroyer of my bliss, go attend thy companion in iniquity, a death too good for so foul a crime!"—and immediately drawing my knife, I stabbed him to the hilt in the breast.

With the words, "Oh, George! Your wife, you sister!" he fell fainting to the floor.

My God! That voice! It rang in my ear like a funeral knell! It rings to-day, and will continue to ring a requiem of agonizing remorse as long as time shall last.

It was, indeed, my betrothed wife; it was indeed my beloved sister. The one lay dead before me, the other weltering in her blood.

I raised my sister's head into my lap. In a faint and dying voice she told me that in a weak moment, they had concerted this plan to test my jealousy. She had dressed in male attire, intending as soon as I had discovered them, to reveal herself, and laugh at my discomfiture.

"Forgive me, George," she pleaded, earnestly,—"forgive me? A mad, unwomanly freak has robbed me of the happiness of a lifetime.

She said no more, for, with her arms entwined lovingly around her murderer's neck she, without a struggle, was wafted on the angel wings to her Creator. What words can describe such agony, such utter desolation as mine! By one rash act I had robbed myself of more than life, and I would not live to endure such bitter remorse as mine. I placed the pistol to my head; but ere I could fire, my arm was grasped by a hand of steel, and the weapon dashed upon the ground.

My firing had awakened those living close by, and they came just in time to save me the crime of a triple murder.

I made no resistance, and was conveyed to prison, there to await my trial, which came off in two months. I was condemned to death. My execution will take place four weeks from to-morrow. I shall cheerfully meet my fate, for who would endure life when rendered so peculiarly miserable?

The wretched Mellville here ended his tale of woe. No tears moistened his eyes; his grief was too depressing for tears; it preyed upon his heart, drank the vital streams of his life, and burst in convulsive sighs from his burning bosom.

The day appointed for his execution drew near; his past and approaching fate filled my breast with sympathetic sorrow.

He saw his venerable father, his mother, his friends and acquaintances, with several pious clergymen, who entered the cell to comfort him. His mind softened by their advice and counsel. Frequently he would burst into tears. Often in the solitary hours of the night was he heard addressing the throne of grace for mercy and forgiveness.

But the grief that preyed at his heart had wasted him to a mere skeleton. A slow but fatal fever had consequently implanted itself in his constitution. Exhausted nature could make but a faint struggle against disease and affliction like his, and about a week previous to the day appointed for his execution he expired in his mother's arms, with the name of his loved and lost one upon his lips—leaving a conclusive, incontrovertible evidence of the evil influence of jealousy.

A Sad Story.

It was a sad but dramatic scene that was enacted, when William C. Gilman walked into the Court of General Sessions in New York and pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery. The dispatches say that the officers of the court were affected unto tears at the melancholy recital of the prisoner's confession in which he described the gradual process of his temptation and final ruin. It is not all surprising that they were, for judges and ministers of justice have no exemption from the human feelings of pity and commiseration, and the story of Gilman's fall as told by himself, was a most woeful one.

Here was an aged man who had, through a long life, enjoyed the repute of an honest and upright man. He was neither a profligate nor a debauchee, a gambler nor a parasite, but a worker and toiler, living by his own industry and thrift and contributing his share to the aggregate of human labor and endeavor about him. He made bad investments, by which he lost all the honest earnings of years of thrift and prudence. They were lying in his hands, idle and unemployed funds belonging to other parties, and he sought to save himself and recover from his misfortunes by betraying a trust and using these moneys that had been entrusted to him. This was the critical moment in his life, the hour of his first temptation and concession. Here it was that the evil spirit made its subtlest appeals and brought into play its most seductive arts. It is not hard to imagine the alluring hopes, the paltry justifications, this Mephistopheles whispered in his ear, luring him by degrees from his honest purposes, pleading all manner of extenuations and appealing to every weakness of his poor human nature, till at last the small voice of conscience was hushed in his heart. These trust funds were to him that costlier casket of "ebony, brimful of pretty things," which Margaret found in her press. When he overcame his scruples and yielded to the temptation their misappropriation held out to him, he took the first step in that downward course that leads by such broad ways and easy stages to Avernus. The encroachments upon the funds entrusted to him, he says, began years ago, and grew gradually and insensibly to such magnitude that he lost all hope of ever meeting his deficiencies. Times grew worse instead of better, and he gradually drifted into the sea of troubles, until at length, under the pressure of adversity, he was driven to forgery. Blindly hoping that the next step would extricate him, he plunged deeper and deeper, until the deepest depths were reached by receiving a sentence to the penitentiary as a common thief.

We might go on with the parallel we have instituted between his temptation and undoing and that of Margaret, for his confession, freely given, proves his downfall to have been the result of weakness rather than of positive depravity, while it holds out the assurance that "Saved!" may be written at last opposite the record of his life.

We might show the gradual process of his ruin, how he went on from his first venial sin to crime, as the poor girl yielded to the temptation that beset her, till that sad night when she laid her head upon her shoulder and exclaimed:

"Would that I slept alone and unobserved,
I'd leave the bolt unshot to-night!"

This is not necessary, however, to the impressing of the moral this story of temptation and weakness teaches. We scarcely think, either, that it can be made more impressive than it is in the simple way in which it is told, even in the few short sentences of the despatch, which we have given almost word for word. The story is indeed a sad one, but the moral must not be overlooked in a sympathy that can hardly be refused to the unhappy man whose downfall it tells. Let all read it, and realize the danger of the slightest deviation from strict honesty, the smallest violation of integrity, in their business affairs. Let it impress on them anew that the only safety is in a stern and resolute integrity and honor, which temptation cannot even approach. Verily, the descent to hell is easy.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

A woman quarreling with her husband told him she believed, if she was to die, he would marry the devil's eldest daughter. "The law does not allow a man to marry two sisters," replied the tender husband.

Juliana Cox, the Witch.

A friend in Glastonbury sends the following account which had been cut out of the *Times* away back in 1823, and pasted in an old scrap-book. Juliana Cox, we rejoice to believe, was the only witch that was hanged in Connecticut—and it is a matter of regret that even one such case of superstition and shame can be brought up against the good old State. The place of the execution on "Gallows Hill" in this city, is now known as the commanding trap-rock ridge by the "stone pits." Here is the account:

In the beautiful town of Glastonbury, in Connecticut, the following remarkable event occurred in 1753: In March of that year, one Julius Perry went out with his dogs to hunt. In the depths of the forest he discovered (as he alleged) an old grey fox and his dogs gave chase. After chasing this fox upward of two miles the animal was holed. When Mr. Perry came up he heard a strange noise over the other side of the hole, and going to the spot, he found Juliana Cox lying and panting for breath. Her left shoulder was bleeding and had on it the marks of the dog's teeth. This was just the spot on the gray fox's shoulder where the dogs had seized hold. Upon this testimony Miss Cox, a maiden lady of forty-four, was brought to trial on the capital offence of being a witch. On her arraignment she pleaded not guilty, and it was then determined that a committee of the Selectmen should examine her person for witch-mar

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 7, 1877.

WITNESS FEES.

Two cases were tried in the Quarter Sessions of this county last Tuesday which called to the attention of lawyers and many other persons the fact that the laws in relation to costs ought to be revised in some way so that injustice may not be done. One of these was a prosecution for highway robbery in which the jury found a verdict of not guilty. This crime being a felony, the jury had no control over the costs. The law concerning costs in such cases is as follows: "Be it enacted,&c., That the costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictments charging a party with felony, ignored by the Grand Jury, shall be paid by the county; and in all cases of conviction of any felony, all costs shall be paid forthwith by the county, unless the party convicted shall pay the same; and in all cases in which the county pays the costs, it shall have power to levy and collect the same from the party convicted, the same as costs in similar cases are now collectible."

In the Rea Homicide, application was made to the Court to order the county to pay *all costs* accrued in the trial, including the defendants' witnesses. The Court decided that the words *all costs* in the statute meant only the costs of prosecution, and did not cover the costs of the defense. This is undoubtedly the law, but it worked great injustice to many witnesses brought here on subpœnas, and some on attachments who were too poor to pay their bills while here, and who were obliged to walk home at the close of the trial. But courts must administer the law as it is, and cannot change it to suit particular cases. In the highway robbery trial above mentioned, the defendant was acquitted. He had a number of witnesses in attendance to show his innocence of the charge, who were compelled to come, and yet because the defendant was unable to pay them, they must lose their time and expenses, because there is no provision in the statute requiring the county to pay the defendant's costs in such cases. The county is only liable where the statute declares it to be so.

The other case alluded to was an indictment for false pretences. The counsel moved to quash the indictment, which motion was sustained. In this suit there were a number of witnesses subpœnaed on both sides, and yet in such cases there is no provision for the payment of their fees. The Supreme Court has distinctly decided that the county is not liable for costs on an indictment which is quashed by the Court. The prosecutor cannot be made to pay them, as there was no judgment of the Court against him, and the law does not put them upon him. The defendant cannot be held liable, as his witness fees are not part of the costs of prosecution.

In criminal cases it appears that witnesses are obliged to appear, unless sickness or other disability prevents, and on failure to do so, they can be brought in on an attachment. An insolvent prosecutor or defendant can therefore oblige attendance of persons, without having any means to pay them, and without giving security for expenses in case the costs fall on him, and it is little satisfaction to know that either party is undergoing imprisonment for failure to pay the same. It is true that persons subpœnaed may recover from the party who served the writ but a judgment on the docket and additional costs in obtaining it, are poor pay.

There ought to be a law on our statute books requiring parties to a criminal proceeding to pay fees and expenses in advance, or to give security for the payment of the same, before attendance of witnesses can be compelled. In civil suits the rule is a little different. The old practice used to be as follows: "No witness is bound to appear in civil cases, unless his expenses for going to, attending at, and returning from the trial, at the rate fixed by law, be tendered him at the time of serving the subpœna; nor if he appear is he bound to give evidence till such charges are actually paid or tendered."

This is not exactly the law in this State. If a witness state at the time he is subpœnaed, that he is unable to pay his traveling and other expenses, he ought to be furnished with means to enable him to attend. Otherwise, if brought in on an attachment he can purge himself of contempt of Court by showing that he was unable to attend by reason of poverty.

The special session of Congress ended last Monday at noon, and the regular session began in the afternoon. It took seven weeks to do what ought to have been done in that many days. The Appropriation Bill was passed, but the Paris exhibition bill, and the Army and Navy deficiency bills are still pending. The Phila. *Times* says:

"How, then, have the seven weeks been passed? In the presentation and discussion of disreputable schemes to weaken the credit of the nation; in partisan mud-rolling and sky-scraping that will serve no useful purpose; in undoing the good things that had been done by the administration in recess, and in quickening partisan malignity, that at one time seemed almost dead. The army and navy would have been quite as well off, the administration stronger before the people, the country generally in a more tranquil condition and the Forty-fifth Congress much higher in the estimation of the public had no extra session been held. The country needs rest and recreation after such heated partisan strife as we had last winter, and it is to be hoped that its vacation will never again be curtailed without better reason than was presented on this occasion.

If Mr. Edmunds desires an investigation of the charges of corruption which have so unsettled his temper, doubtless can be accommodated by calling for it at the proper time. But, as offered, his resolution was a mere trick, and that it was so understood is shown to some extent by the fact that such Republicans as Christiancy and Matthews voted with the Democrats in the negative. It is a little singular that gentlemen who have set so quietly for weeks in close companionship with a man indicted for felony should now be in haste to act upon matters of newspaper gossip that have heretofore merely received their contempt.

Russia leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts, English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Parisian art work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havanna cigars are rolled by the million in Chicago.

The President's Message.

The following are the points of the President's message: It first treats of Southern affairs, reciting the action of the President in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, arguing the wisdom of his course and saying that his action was necessary, Constitutional and right; that the effect in these States has been good; that peace has been restored, public credit has improved and outrages have ceased.

The message next treats of the finances. On this question the President believes in a silver and gold currency and condemns any attempt to impair the obligations of the government by a failure to pay them in gold and the substitution of silver or greenbacks. It is strong on this subject, but gives no indications of the extent to which he favors silver, whether a legal-tender for a greater or less amount. He refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and approves the recommendations of Mr. Sherman, and it is very certain the financial views of the two gentlemen are very much alike. The Secretary expresses his belief that he can, with the present law, resume specie payments in 1879 according to the resumption act, and he asks no further legislation to that end. Both the President and Secretary believe that $300,000,000 of greenbacks may remain in circulation, and will act on that belief.

On the subject of foreign affairs the President says that peace exists between the United States and all foreign nations. He devotes considerable space to the Mexican frontier troubles, recites the condition of affairs that led to the celebrated order to General Ord and defends the order on the ground that it was necessary to preserve the lives of American citizens. Nothing that the administration has done was done with hostile or warlike intentions, but it is pretty clearly intimated that if war comes it will not be declined on the part of the United States.

On the question of civil service the message is briefer than might have been expected. It will give the impression that something has been cut out of the document on this subject. It gives no new light whatever, but reference may be had to the Cincinnati platform, the letter of acceptance, etc. There is certainly nothing on this question that will give offense to Senators or party men, and nothing that will gratify them. The President shows no desire to contend with Senators, but indicates a willingness for them to do as they please with his nominations, believing that his duty ends when he makes them.

The recommendations of the War, Navy and Post Office Departments are all approved, and but brief notice is taken of them. The President has a paragraph asking generous treatment of the District of Columbia, and he has a reference to agriculture and its benefits. He strongly recommends the completion of the Washington monument. Take the message all in all it is far from being sensational. What the President has to say he says frankly and plainly, but the message is not remarkable for its recommendations, its positions, its style.

Senatorial Degeneracy.

The character of the United States Senate will not be improved by the admission of any of the contestants for seats in that once dignified and respected branch of Congress. There was a time when the Senate was looked up to as an illustration of the most eminent statesmanlike ability. In eloquence, learning, and all the qualifications of political leadership, it stood pre-eminent. That was the time when the American people appreciated true worth, and honored the men who reflected honor on them by the splendor of their genius. In those days seats could not be bought; Legislatures were not venal, and mediocrity was not preferred to solid merit. Senators were not chosen as the agents of office-jobbers and office-seekers; they represented their States and the nation, not the interests of mercenary cliques. No Senator then assumed to play the part of a dictator—to make the test for public office a servile devotion to himself, to proscribe the generous and independent and to patronize the base and cringing. A seat in the Senate was not then a piece of property to be handed down from sire to son, nor were States mere appendages of a single family, that held them in their grasp by the right of fraudulent conquest or purchase. The Senatorial dignity was not then used to degrade our politics, to convert them into a mere struggle for place, and to fill the most responsible stations with men whose private characters were as questionable as their public practices. Then a Senator honored the body to which he belonged, and the title represented the loftiest virtues and the most exalted intellect. Had the framers of the Constitution ever imagined the Senate would one day become a hollow mockery of what they designed it to be, and that it would become an instrument to give factitious distinction to insignificance and imbecility, they might have hesitated about creating it. Petty personal animosities, narrow-minded proscriptiveness, and absolutism of temper are not fitting characteristics in an American Senator. The Senate should exert an elevating, not a demoralizing influence. Above all, it ought to be above the reach of the corrupting elements that have plundered the local governments, State and municipal, and which live only by pillage and depredation.—*Press.*

The present chaplain of the United States Senate has frequently shown his partisan feeling in his prayers, but never perhaps in so flagrant and offensive a manner as he did on Wednesday, when, according to the New York *Tribune*, he "made an eloquent appeal to the throne of grace in behalf of Mr. Kellogg's admission." To thus inject a partisan political appeal into a prayer, and in behalf of such an unmitigated scallawag and humbug as Kellogg, is such an offence against decency as no other chaplain ever committed. The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain to the Senate, appears to think that he was elected to his position to pray in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Senators of one party, and to offend and insult those of the other. In other words, he is Chaplain for only a fraction of over one-half of the Senate. We suppose he prays, secretly, for Conover and Patterson when they vote his way, and anathematizes them when they don't. But his cool disregard of the sentiments of all those Senators who are opposed to the admission of Kellogg is amazing and somewhat amusing. He has made up his mind about the matter, and he prefers his petitions to Heaven accordingly flattering himself, no doubt, that he thus helps Kellogg's case considerably. But coupling the name of the Creator with that of Kellogg strikes us as rank blasphemy. It certainly is exceedingly impudent, and is grossly insulting to about half the Senators. We may safely venture to predict that Dr. Sunderland will not much longer be Chaplain of the Senate. Surely he ought to be ousted as soon as possible, and, if a Chaplain must be had, some clergyman should be elected who would be the Chaplain of the Senate and not of a party.—*Record.*

Butler and Kellogg were both sworn in as United States Senators last week.

Allunde Once More.

The admission of Kellogg to a seat in the Senate, to which he has no more rightful claim than he has to be Sultan of Turkey, was a foregone conclusion from the hour when the Republican leaders of their suspected followers, alarmed the Fraudulent President as to his own tenure of office in case the Democrats obtained a majority, and threatened Booth, Christiancy, and Matthews with political ostracism if they followed the bent of their original inclinations.

The game was well played, even if the stakes have been dearly won. A month ago there was little prospect of this result. The Republican leaders had their ascendancy in the Senate threatened with a sudden overthrow fifteen months in advance of the time when the Democrats will certainly come into a majority. It was natural that they should struggle desperately, and make extraordinary sacrifices of pride and consistency, to retain possession of power.

It was, therefore, a contest for party supremacy, and not for Kellogg; and it was the vote, not the man, for which Edmunds and Conkling contended. The Committee on Privileges and Elections performed the functions assigned to them after the example of the Electoral Commission, by voting steadily six Republicans to three Democrats and by refusing to take testimony *aliunde*, or to go behind the action of the Returning Board, notwithstanding the charges which were thrown into the teeth of Kellogg in presence of the committee.

Fully half of the debate in the Senate was devoted to an attack on Butler, and to the revival of the Hamburg stories, rather than to an examination of Kellogg's case, and this, too, by distinguished Senators who had already proposed to the Democrats to admit the two together. The object of that strategy was to confuse the public mind and to rouse the party passion to such a pitch that defection could hardly be possible. It succeeded, and the so-called White House Senators surrendered at discretion.

The Legislature which elected Judge Spofford was fashioned by a special commission organized by Hayes. It swept away every vestige of the Packard Legislature, which elected Kellogg, and was designed to wipe out his aspirations with a sponge. Right in the face of these acts at Washington, the RepublicanSenate has boldly seated Kellogg, contemptuously kicked Haye's policy aside, and compelled Hayes himself and his man Matthews to be not only consenting but active parties to their own shame and degradation. Such a spectacle has never before been presented in our political history.

two men were bitter enemies, and there is doubt on the subject.

W. A. Wheeler was quick to scent the coming conclusion, and rushed forward to record his vote for every motion to bring in Kellogg, even when it was not required under his own construction of the rules and Constitution in regard to the casting vote. He took that way of notifying Hayes of his disapproval of "my policy," and informing the party that he stood in line, notwithstanding his impotent jealousy of Conkling's lead.

In every aspect the seating of Kellogg is a blow struck at Hayes, and a triumph over his most pronounced purposes, by the party which gave him all the consequence he ever had, and which put him in the White House. He is now without a show of support from any quarter, except the trading politicians who are ready to sell themselves for office and patronage. The Democrats were deluded with the belief that he had or at least could control, two or three votes in the Senate, by means of which Spofford would enter the Senate. They have discovered that he is utterly without influence.

Five carpet-baggers now adorn the Senate. Four of them will disappear on the 4th of March, 1879, and it may be considered equally certain, from the notice served on the Republicans, that Kellogg will only have a brief career after the majority passes from one side to the other. He will, however, take care to improve all his chances from this time onward. The saintly Harlan sat two years in the Senate, was then voted out on the ground of an illegal election. This precedent will not be forgotten.—*N. Y. Sun.*

French Free Masonry.

"Free and Accepted Masons" are to be found wherever civilization prevails. In England, the Grand Master of that body is the Prince of Wales. There also is a Grand Lodge in Ireland. In the land of the Gaul the supreme jurisdiction is exercised by "The Grand Orient of France," which lately gave official notification that it had altered the first article of its constitution, by omitting therefrom as one of its fundamental principles, belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. This is a national repudiation of two of the cardinal points in Masonry, which, based on Holy Writ, has always been a religious though never a sectarian institution. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, on receiving the above-stated notification, unanimously passed a resolution, "that the Grand Orient of France having by such alteration, rendered admissible as members of lodges within its jurisdiction, persons who do not believe in the existence of a personal Deity, has thereby caused a breach in the foundations of ancient Masonry, and acted in violation of the first great principle of the order, and therefore the Grand Lodge of Ireland hereby declares that it cannot continue to recognize the Grand Orient of France as a Masonic body, and it hereby directs all lodges working under the Irish constitution to decline receiving as Masons any person hailing from the Grand Orient of France or from any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction." It cannot be doubted that the order of Freemasonry in general will also repudiate the infidel action of the body in France. A great many clergymen, of various denominations, are members of the Masonic body, in all countries, but more especially in the United States, and it is impossible, of course, that they will permit, without protest and withdrawal, their respective lodges to recognize French Masons who have agreed to deny the existence of God and the immortality of the soul.—*Press.*

And now that Kellogg has been sworn in a U. S. Senator by the votes of Conover and Patterson, the Republican estimate of those gentlemen has gone above par. They are not near so wicked as it was thought they were. Of course, Conkling, Hamlin, Edmunds and the other saints in that body must feel happy in the companionship of Kellogg, and the only thing that mars their dreams is the probability that he and Patterson will soon be wanted at home to serve the State in the—Penitentiary.

Chester, Dec. 1.—J. V. Maginn, under bail for embezzling $6000 from a building association, has been missing since Thursday morning. His friends fear that he has committed suicide, or that he has been foully deal with, as threats had been made against him by some of the parties that were defrauded. He had surrendered all his property.

Items.

Hon. John Welsh, Minister to England, sailed from New York on Saturday on the steamship Adriatic,

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In New York, on Friday, twenty four milk dealers were fined in sums ranging from $5 to $50, for selling impure and adulterated milk.

During last month there were fifty-four failures in Boston. The aggregate liabilities are $1,522,212 10, the total assets $245,083.

Boston is to have an exhibition of five hundred ladies in Horticultural Hall, and a gold watch, a necklace and a diamond ring are to be given to the three handsomest. At least so the advertisements read.

A young man at a rifle match in Portland, Oregon, when his turn came at the target, shot a bystander through the heart. The killing may have been accidental, but the

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Fur and feather tippets, with long tabs down in front, the style of the Victorines of thirty years ago, are coming in vogue.

The seventy-eight oil refineries owned by the Standard Oil Company in Pittsburgh, will hereafter be fed by oil pumped direct from the wells. A line of pipe thirty miles in length, from Great Belt to Pittsburgh for that purpose, has just been completed. A four inch stream of oil will be kept constantly flowing from the wells to the refineries.

William Dooley, an amateur detective in search of two cattle thieves, found them at church at White Sulphur, Ky., whereupon pistol in hand, he informed preacher and congregation that they were all under arrest. While everybody looked astonished, he picked out his men, marched them out of the building at the muzzle of his weapon, and, turning on the step, shouted to the minister that he could go on with the benediction.

London, Dec. 1.—This city was visited by the heaviest fog of the season to-day. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning it was as dark as midnight, but the darkness only lasted a short time.

J. J. Wright, colored, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, has resigned. Charges of habitual drunkenness and other "irregularities" had been preferred against him, and his impeachment was pending.

AID FOR THE HURON SUFFERERS.—In the house Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating to each of the surviving officers of the United States steamer Huron $1,000, to each of the widows and children of those who had been lost, an allowance equal to a year's pay. Afterwards the bill was so amended as to include within its provisions the crew lost from the barge, B. & J. Baker, when making an attempt to save the lives of those on the Huron. The bill was unanimously passed.

London, Dec. 1.—The British Government has contracted with the owners of the Bell telephone for its use as a part of the British telegraphic system. A special despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says the German Telegraph Department are organizing telephonic communication for distances not exceeding fifty miles.

A Charleston (S. C.,) paper speaks of a sale of farm lands in that vicinity, only two miles from the Northern railroad and Web din river, and of excellent soil, 628 acres of which were sold for $205, 800 acres for $220 and 100 acres for $38, all half cash and the rest in one year.

The Rome parliament is divided on the question of capital punishment the lower house being in favor of its abolition, while the senate desires to keep on hanging or guillotining.

A deacon in Danville, Ken., is so scrupulous about observing the Sabbath that for twenty years he had not even fed his stock on Sundays. It is also noted that he had done very little work on other days.

Republican officials in South Carolina appear to be under a cloud all the time. J. J. Wright, one of the colored Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, has resigned for fear of impeachment, the charges against him being drunkenness and other "irregularities." That term "irregularity" in these days means so much that there is no telling what a fellow may have done who is charged with it. It may mean drunkenness, theft, malfeasance in office, crooked whiskey, perjury, or, in fact, almost anything bad you can think of.

It is intimated in the New York *Sun* that Theodore Tilton would like to make up with his wife and establish his home again. It says that some of his friends say that he has been seen going toward Mrs. Tilton's house several times lately, and they credit the report that he desires a reunion in some form. His daughters who kept house for him have gone to Europe, and he has rented his Brooklyn house and has rooms in New York city. His two sons, Carroll and Ralph, live with their mother, but it is said that Tilton pays her sufficient for their maintenance and to support her also. Mr. Tilton is very fond of Carroll, who is a bright boy, and when he returns from his lecture tours Carroll is telegraphed for, and comes with news from his mother and brother. Mrs. Tilton's friends being questioned, did not credit the story of a reunion. They did not believe Mrs. Tilton desired it. Mr. Ovington said he asked Mrs. Tilton about the reports of her returning to her husband, and she emphatically denied them, and said she should never go back to him while she was in her right mind.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

A HOUSE OF OUR OWN.—Next to being married to the right person, there is nothing so important in one's life as to live under one's own roof. There is something more than a poetical charm in the expression of a wife writing to a friend, who said: "We have our cosy house; it is thrice dear to us because it is our own. We have bought it with the savings of our earnings. Many were the soda fountains, the confectionery saloons, and the necessaries of the market we had to pass; many a time my noble husband denied himself the comforts of tobacco, the refreshing draught of beer, wore his old clothes, and even patched up boots; and, I O. me! made my old bonnet do, wore the plainest clothes, and did the plainest cooking. Saving was the order of the house, and to have a home of our own had been our united aim. Now we have it. There is no landlord troubling us with raising the rent, and exacting this or that. There is no fear harbored in our bosom that in sickness or old age we will be thrown out of house and home, and the money which otherwise would have gone to pay rent is sufficient to keep us comfortable in the winter days of life."

From Penna. Hist. Magazine.

"HISTORICAL MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA."

In this very excellent map, published in 1875, I do not find laid down or mentioned a considerable stream in Columbia county, now known as Roaring creek. It rises in the township of Roaring creek, runs thence through Locust into Catawissa, thence back into Locust, thence through Franklin in Columbia county and Mayberry in Montour county, and becoming the boundary line to where it empties into the Susquehanna, about three miles below the mouth of the Catawissa. The south branch of Roaring creek rises in Conyngham township, and runs its entire length, and at its confines striking Northumberland county, becomes the boundary line between Locust township in Columbia county and Northumberland county, and thence turning north into Franklin township empties into Roaring creek proper, about six miles above its mouth. Neither the name nor the stream is mentioned by Heckewelder. The original name was undoubtedly "Popemetang," and the authority is contained in the following extract from the "Minutes of the Board of Property," which is given in full, spelling and all as it appears:

At a meeting of the Agents (the Governor being absent at Northampton) on Tuesday the 1st day of May 1770 Present The Sec'ry Mr. Tilghman, The Auditor Mr. Hockley, The Receiver Gen'l Mr. Physick, The Surveyor Gen'l Mr. Lukens.

Nicholas Sheffer agt John Duffield	John Duffield not appearing tho' duly served with notice the Board proceed to enquire into the

merits of the dispute upon the representation of Sheffer And it appears that Duffield has the prior application but it is located upon the mouth of Roaring Creek or run about 7 miles from Fort Augusta and Nicholas Sheffers Application is located upon the mouth of Popemetang creek which is about 17 miles from Fort Agusta. That both these creeks have obtained the name of Roaring creek and the Board are of opinion that Duffields location must be confined to the mouth of that creek called Roaring creek which is nearest to Fort Augusta mentioned in the location And that the land at the mouth of Popemetang be surveyed for Sheffer unless there be some other location than Duffields prior to Sheffers on that place.

Minutes of Board of Property page 217 certified 11th Feby 1785 David Kennedy Sy. Pd. off.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Thus it seems that the Indian name of our Roaringcreek is "Popemetang"—not a very musical name, but quite equal to the other.

The leading republican newspapers of the country present a very strange and amusing medley of opinions on that part of the message of Mr. Hayes which is devoted to an explanation of his southern policy. Here are a few specimens taken at random: First, we have the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which is forced "to beg leave respectfully but firmly to differ." It can see no "evidence of restored loyalty among those who conceived and carried on the work of rebellion," and it is therefore very unhappy. Then comes the Philadelphia *Press*, to which it is only an "experimental policy of reconciliation," and unfortunately, it cannot "view the results with roseate glasses." To the New York *Tribune* there is an "indirect apology for the southern policy, which "so far as it consists in discontinuing the use of the army for the purpose of setting up and sustaining a state government which has not vitality enough to stand alone, it needs no defence." But here we have a square, unqualified endorsement from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. To that journal Mr. Hayes "makes no apology for it; begs nothing for it; he simply demonstrates by irrefutable facts and the irresistible logic of results achieved," that the policy is all right. Considering that a condition of law, order, peace and prosperity are among the beneficient results which have come from a policy which permits home rule, the *Inquirer* is to be congratulated for seeing the truth and endorsing it.—*Patriot.*

A somewhat interesting libel suit has just been disposed of in the little town of Boonsboro, Maryland, where the editor came off second best. A few days after the Presidential election of last year the Boonsboro *Odd Fellows* printed a paragraph in which it stated its regret to learn that "the shot-gun or intimidation policy had been used to swell the vote of the opposition in one case at least—that of a colored voter." It was informed on good authority that a prominent citizen of that town had threatened to discharge his servant if he did not vote the Democratic ticket." This was followed in a week or so by similar statements. It happened that Dr. John M Gaines was the only person in the town employing a colored servant who voted the Democratic ticket at that election, and Dr. Gaines wasted no time in suing the editor of the *Odd Fellow* for libel No names were mentioned in the article, but a cloud of witnesses appeared to testify that they understood the newspaper to refer to Dr. Gaines the moment they read it; and the Doctor and his colored servant appeared to testify that there was no intimidation, that the man had voted the Democratic ticket of his own free will. The defendant testified that he published the article upon information which he believed to be true. The jury deliberated three hours and returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damage at two hundred dollars, which, in addition to the costs, makes a bill against the editor of about five hundred dollars. This is not a very large sum, but it is enough probably to restrain any future bloody-shirt tendencies of that particular editor.—*Times.*

Frank Rande, a prisoner about whom many columns are published in the western newspapers, was captured near St. Louis after he had killed two of the four policemen who had hunted him down. Last summer he murdered a man wantonly in St. Elmo, Ill., and was chased by a mob. He shot down three leaders of the pursuers, one after another, using his revolver with wonderful coolness and skill. Doubtless the crimes attributed to him are exaggerated, but it seems certain that he has killed seven men in quarrels. He is young, educated and has occupied Methodist and Presbyterian pulpit. He also writes poetry, usually in praise of the beauties of women.

The clock for the new court house at Providence, R. I., is claimed to be the largest in New England and the brst in the country. The dials are seven feet in diameter and the pendulum rod fourteen feet long, with a 300 pound ball, and the clock, by an ingenious electric device, regulates all the other twelve clocks in the building.

People who, while traveling, find great difficulty in sleeping at the various hotels at which they stop, are recommended to a hotel in Peoria, Illinois, the sleeping facilities of which are so admirable that a half dozen thieves, the other night, carried off the iron safe without waking any of the occupants of the house.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

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There is a great rivalry between two business men in town as to which will be able to sell the most of Dr. Coxe's world-renowned cough syrup of Wild Cherry and Seneka. Their sales of this excellent remedy are marvelous.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Extra preparation!

Superior quality!

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.

A good domestic Sulphur bath can be instantly prepared by taking a cake of Glen's Sulphur Soap into the bath tub. Such an expedient will, to use a slang phrase, "knock the spots off" any victim of cutaneous blemishes. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

Nov. 23 4w.

Marriages.

EVELAND—ROBBINS.—At the M. E. parsonage in Orangeville on the 1st inst., by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall, Mr. David D. Eveland to Miss Kate R. Robbins, both of Asbury.

OSMAN—MENSH.—On the 26th ult., by H. J. Reccer, Esq., Ellis Osman to Isabella Mensch, all of Franklin township.

HOWER—HOFFMAM.—By the same on the 29th ult., David S. Hower of Catawissa township to Mary M. Hoffman of Beaver.

Deaths.

JOHNSON.—In Greenwood on the 22d ult., Wesley Johnson aged 17 years.

SNYDER.—Near Orangeville on the 24th ult., Mr. John Snyder, aged 66 years, 10 months and 3 days.

FRANTZ.—In Berwick on the 27th ult., Martha L. daughter of Emanuel and Fannie M. Frantz aged 2 years, 11 months and 8 days.

REEDER.—On the 3d inst., in Catawissa of Typhoid fever, A. Brittain Reedert aged about 20 years.

STACKHOUSE.—In Berwick on the 29th ult., Mrs. Susan Stackhouse, in her 74th year.

JACOBS.—In Bloomsburg on the 4th ult., Lura Almirta, daughter of Eckhart and Ann Jacobs, aged 1 year and 10 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.00
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, " "	.30
Flour per barrel	8.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.8
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.10
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour-ing of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the back, head, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron, he may say it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $ bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head all complete in two hours. No fee till head comes. Seal, life and Stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 229, North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing, Scat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. dec. 7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's Sale on the 3d day of December the following personal property of William Hangst: A lot of hay, a lot of cornfodder, one corn planter, one plow, a lot of corn, two hogs, 1 black cow, 10 bushel of potatoes. All persons are strictly cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left them with him during my pleasure.

dec. 7, '77-4w N. RITTENHOUSE.

1878.

Eclectic Magazine

OF

Foreign Lit rature, Science and Art.

(THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.)

The Eclectic reprints monthly from all the foreign Quarterlies, Reviews, Magazines and Journals their choicest contents, including essays, Scientific papers, Biographical Sketches, tales, stories and Poems. The field of selection is very large, and it is believed that the Eclectic presents a greater variety and higher standard of Literature than any periodical that depends exclusively upon home talent.

A knowledge of the current literature of other countries is indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of the age; and the Eclectic offers the best opportunity for obtaining this knowledge at a moderate price.

In it General Literature such writers as Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Francis Power obbe, Lesley Stephen, Edmund Yates, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thomas Hardy, Turgenieff, William Morris, Miss Thackery, and others equally eminent are represented in its pages.

In Science, also, the best writings of such thinkers and writers as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, R. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. George Mivart, E. B. Tylor and others are given.

The Eclectic offers its readers the best serial stories, together with the short stories for which the English magazines have a high and deserved reputation.

Its Editorial Departments comprise Literary Notices (dealing with current home books), Foreign literary Notes, Science, and Art (summarizing briefly the new discoveries and achievements in this field), and Varieties consisting of choice extracts from new books and foreign journals.

Each number contains a Fine Steel Engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year $5; two copies $9; five copies $20. Trial subscriptions for three months, $1. The Eclectic and any $4 magazine to one address $8.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The publisher takes pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements which enable him to furnish to every subscriber to the Eclectic (for one dollar in addition to the regular subscription price) a large and fine steel engraving, entitled "HIGHLAND PETS."

This engraving is from one of Landseer's most celebrated paintings and represents a highland girl surrounded by a group of fawns, which she is feeding, while her young brother holds a stately pair of antlers, probably the trophy of some former chase. The size of the plate is 19 x 27 inches, printed on heavy paper, making a picture suitable for the wall of any room. The regular price of this engraving is $5, but we furnish it only to subscribers of the Eclectic.

Ad dress, E. R. PELTON, Publisher, dec. 7, '77. 25 Bond street, New York.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY A. GREENWICH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Mary A. Greenwich, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Kreamer of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without dela-.

WM. KREAMER,
dec. 7, '77-6w Administrator de bonis non.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEWIS METZ, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis Metz, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to B. P. Fortner, of Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

B. P. FORTNER,
dec. 7, '77-6w Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's Sale on the 24th day of November, 1877, the following personal property of Samuel Schweppenheiser of Main township, to-wit: 2 fat hogs 3 meat stands 3 chickens, 1 chest of tools, 1 grind stone, 1 boring machine, 1 iron kettle, 4 beds and bedding 4 tables 1 bureau, 1 settee, 1 dozen chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 cupboard, 1 sink, 1 cooking stove, 1 parlor stove, sewing machine, 100 yards of carpet, 1 hyperpital lounge, judge Cooley, Dr. Shurtleff, Wm. C. Grant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex Delmar, V. Fotta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be heard as special contributors.

Thus is organized a powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and if present its Head for popular support during 1878 it is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

Price $1.00 a Number. $5. 00 a Year (Six Numbers.)

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEYS BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.	
" " Fi. Fa.	
" " Rule to take Depositions.	
" " " " choose Arbitrators.	
9 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.	
" " Capias	
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.	
" " Citation	
Rule to take Depositions.	
Narr in Debt, with Confession,	
" " Assumpsit.	
Mechanics Lien.	
4 cents each or $2.50 per hundred.	

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.20 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We want a good active agent in every neighborhood in the county to secure new subscribers for the COLUMBIAN for 1878. None are so competent to do this work as the present readers, who know what the paper is, and can recommend it to others. Any one willing to undertake this work can get all the necessary information by calling at this office. For all cash payments by new subscribers secured by agents, we will allow a cash percentage, which is better than a premium picture or a cheap sewing machine.

Samuel Neyhard was sworn in as County Surveyor last Wednesday.

Court proceedings up to Thursday morning will be found in another column.

We regret to learn that J. L. Girton, the "omnibus man" had an attack of paralysis last week. He is getting better.

It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

On Monday of last week a daughter of Samuel Potter aged 3 years died of diphtheria, and on Monday of this week a son fell victim to the same disease, aged 5 years.

The Sheriff's sale on Monday was perhaps the largest ever held in this county. The court house was crowded, and thirty-eight properties were sold.

Parties whose notes we hold must settle before January 1st 1878 or they will have costs to pay, as we shall put them in the hands of a justice at that time.

We all have our preferences; but no one prefers to hear a crying baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once quiet it. 25 cts.

The personal property of B. F. Vanatta was sold by the sheriff last Saturday. His half interest in the personal property in the Opera House was purchased by I. W. McKelvy.

Thanksgiving day passed off very quietly. There seemed to be an absence of the inebriating bowl, and we have no fights or other incidents of the day to record.

Last week we stated that George Risewics was carrying the mails from the depots to the post office. We were misinformed. They are being carried as heretofore.

The pardon of Samuel Bogart, now undergoing an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for manslaughter, has been recommended by the Board of Pardons.

A West Harrisburg young lady sent 25 cents and a three cent postage stamp to a New York advertiser recently, to find out "how to make an impression." The answer came "Sit down on a pan of dough!"

This is the last session of the Court at which John M. Clark Esq., will fill the office of District Attorney. Mr Clark has made an efficient officer. Robert R. Little Esq., takes the position on the first Monday of January.

N. P. Moore Esq will on delinquent subscribers in Buck Horn, Jerseytown and Mordansville, and subscriptions there can be paid to him. Be prepared to settle the first time, so that he will not be obliged to make a second trip.

D. G. Driesbach, esq., is lying at his residence in Beach Haven quite ill from an attack of diphtheria. His condition is so precarious as to require two and three calls daily from his attending physician, Dr. Little of this place.—*Berwick Independent.*

Hon. W. H. Armstrong and Mr. Bentley were in town last Monday, and made an application for attachments for contempt in not obeying the mandamus of the Court in the Williamsport Bond case. It may be that our town will soon be honored by a visit from the council of that city.

Several deaths have occurred during the past week from diphtheria. On Saturday a little child of the Rev. M. L. Smyser, aged two years, and on Thursday a child of C. Housel, were buried. The ravages of this disease have been terrible, but it is to be hoped that the cold weather will have an influence upon it, and stay its relentless grasp.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Judge Junkin, in his recent charge to the grand jury of Perry county, laid down the law that "any shooting at supposed game, before the sportsman has discovered his mark, is careless, and if the object thus carelessly fired at, turns out to be human, and death ensue from the shot and wound, that is manslaughter." People who are in the habit of firing at supposed game or at places where they may wound or kill persons, might as well make a note of this

A collision occurred between a man in a wagon and a man on horseback in front of I. W. McKelvy's store last Monday evening. The former drove down the street and turned his horse across the road and stopped. The equestrian came galloping along and ran into him. The rider was unhorsed, and the wagon upset, throwing the occupant into the street. One man came off with shortness of breath, while the other suffered a sprained ankle and a broken wagon. Too much dark, and perhaps a little rum.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. Terwilliger at J. Glosson's in Centre was recently seriously hurt by the kick of a horse, the injury being a partial dislocation of the shoulder; but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Amerman, is again doing well.

A son of J. Hippensteel of Orange was lately thrown from a horse, the animal probably stepping on his head. The boy was picked up insensible and remained delirious for several days.

Geo. Dildine and J. Crawford have gone to Kansas.

Up to date there is no diphtheria in Orangeville. There was one case in Berwick last week which resulted fatally

The Presbyterian Church at Orangeville and at Rohrsburg has been holding revival services this week. Also the Methodist in Mt. Pleasant.

The academy in Orangeville is holding on with a better patronage than was expected.

A youth in Rohrsburg recently put a rope with a slip knot around a little boy's neck, in play, and kept pulling and jerking until the latter had fallen, and was almost gone. The sport would, in a short time, have taken the boy's life, if others had not interfered. Parents have need to watch over their children's sports.

Where you suffer a cold to go unchecked, you act as unwisely as a man who permits his well or spring to be continuously poisoned. You can always find relief in Dr. Hass' Expectorant, for 25 or 50 cents.

Last Monday, on presentation of a petition signed by a large number of citizens, Robert S. Ent was appointed by the Court Director of the Poor for Bloom Poor District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oscar P. Ent. This is a good appointment.

Courts of arbitration should be established to settle all dispute between capital and labor. Now that Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka has settled the question finally as to the best cough syrup in the world. Try it.

On Tuesday, December 18, the joint committee appointed at the last session of the legislature on fish and fisheries of the state, will assemble in one of the committee rooms at the capitol. This being the last session of the committee before the assembling of the legislature, the final report will be considered and acted upon.

Hon. E. J. McHenry is a member of the commission.

Our genial friend Adam Woolever formerly Representative of Lehigh county and afterwards Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives,—has taken the lecture field, and has for subjects "Politics and politicians," and "Party Spirit as an element of civilization." The questions could not be in abler hands, and the lecturer is entirely familiar with his themes. Mr. Woolever is also the compiler of the "Treasury of Wit and Wisdom," a book that should be in every library.

HITCH YOUR TEAMS.—A decision recently rendered by Judge Finletter of Philadelphia, may have a local bearing and significance. He gave it as his legal opinion that no person has a right to leave a horse or team standing in the street without control of some kind, and that when damages to person or property resulted from such negligence, the owner of the horse or team is liable for damages. This is a pretty broad hint for owners of horses to tie their animals to a hitching post when they have occasion to leave them standing on the street

The First Annual Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bloomsburg will be held in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening the 18th of this month. The exercises will consist of singing, prayer, a lecture by Rev. Dr. McCron and a few short addresses by talent from home and abroad. The admission will be free and we trust that the people of our community will manifest their sympathy for the association by their presence. Dr. McCron's ability as a lecturer is so well and favorably known that it is scarcely necessary to add that all who attend will be highly entertained.

CLEANING THE HEN-HOUSE.—If the careful poulterer will look to the under portion of his perches, and as faithfully apply the saturated kerosene brush to this part of the premises as he does to the top and side and crevices, once in a while, he will find it profitable for the removal of vermin.

Lice brood and breed and live under the roosts in great numbers. In the day time they are thus partially secreted. In the night, when the fowls settle down to their roosts, these millions of parasites crawl up and nestle themselves comfortably among the bird's soft feathers—where they subsequently stick to their new warm quarters until they are carbolated or sulphured out again.—*Poultry World.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following properties were sold by the Sheriff on Monday, December 3, 1877:

Property of C. R. Barnes, 3 lots to Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund Association for $50.

Property of William L. Freas to Benjamin Hicks for $7,100.

Property of J. T. Dodson to J. W. Evans for $400.

Property of Benjamin H. Karns to Caleb O Brine and Jeremiah Stiles for $200.

Property of H. G. Creveling to M. E. Jackson for $265.

Property of John H. Sarley to Mutual Building Loan and Saving Fund Association of Berwick for $665.

Property of Casper Kressler to Amanda Workheiser for $1065.

Property of N. S. Crites to J. B. Robison for $1,550.

Property of Iram Piatt to John Lockard for $150.

Property of John Aten to W. L. Eyerly for $10.

Property of John Webber to William Webber for $510.

Property of James Rice to J. B. Robison for $1,005.

Property of James Rice to Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association for $585.

Property of Frank and William Graham to Edward Graham for $1,500.

Property of Samuel Gross to C. W. Miller for $100.

Property of Uriah McAfee to Samuel Knorr for $10.

Property of John Hosler to William Hintz for $10.

Property of Elias Giger to E. R. Ikeler for $2 000

Property of Daniel Hons to A. Coran & Co. for $5.

Property of James and Margaret Cain to W. A. Marr for $500.

We find the following items among the court reports of the Philadelphia Sunday papers of the 18th inst., and as the parties are well known and former residents of this place, we transfer them to our columns. This is not the first time the name has figured in a court of justice, neither do we presume it will be the last:

Caroline V. Marr was next complainant, and before her story was opened, George Graham, Esq., council for Henry S. Marr, the defendant said that, to avoid airing and disclosing family troubles, the desertion, &c., was admitted, and the only question therefore would be the amount Marr was earning at present, so as to fix the sum to be paid to the wife. It was so arranged, and after an uninteresting inquiry as to a house, mortgage, &c., it appeared that, while acting as a salesman for a lumber firm, Henry had in sixteen months received for commission, &c., over $3200; but a few months ago he started for himself in business with another young man, and they were averaging now about $60 per month. Of this he was willing to contribute $5 per week to his wife. Judge Allison made an order on him to pay $25 per month and the parties departed.—*Sunday Transcript.*

A LUMBERMAN AND HIS WIFE.—Henry S. Marr, once an extensive lumber dealers but lately reduced to hard pan by reverses in business, was before the Court yesterday charged with refusal to support his wife. The prosecution represented that Henry had spent $30,000 of his wife's money, and that instead of living with her, he was browsing in pastures new. Mr. George Graham, Marr's counsel, denied Counsellor Rich's allegation. "Well, we all know how things are done in this world," replied the latter, casting a knowing glance at the Judge. The latter blushed, and Mr. Graham asked whether Mr. Rich spoke from experience. Mr. Rich also blushed deeply, but replied with emphasis that he still lived with his wife.

Mrs. Marr, who is a lady of intellectual cast, said she was at present studying medicine, and her counsel thought that her lord ought to assist her in her search after knowledge. She complained bitterly of her husband's waste of money, and thought he ought to make good for it.—*Sunday Times.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met December 3, 1877, with William Elwell, President Judge, and Associate Judges F. L. Shuman and I. K. Brickbaum on the Bench.

M. E. Cox, E. B. Bidleman, N. B. Fowler and Charles Housel were appointed tipstaves for first week, and M. E. Cox, James Thomas and David Neyhard were appointed tipstaves for second week.

In the estate of Hiram Lunger, deceased, report of sale confirmed nisi.

In the estate of C. Roberts, deceased, report of sale confirmed nisi.

Robert S. Ent was appointed Director of the Poor of Bloom Poor District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Ent.

Auditor's report making distribution of the fund in the estate of W. A. Kline, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report making distribution in the estate of Jesse Zaner, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report making distribution in estate of Wm. Pegg, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Jeremiah Gensel sworn and discharged under the insolvent laws, and assignment made to county Treasurer.

Commonwealth vs. James Maurer et al. Bail delivered James Maurer in Court and asked to be released as bail, whereupon Joseph Shuman and Henry Maurer enter into recognizance in the sum of $600 for appearance of defendant at Court and not to depart.

Commonwealth *ex. rel.* vs. The select and common council of the city of Williamsport. Rule granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Commonwealth vs. John Hilley and Fred Hilley. Assault and Battery. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Chester K. Hughes. Larceny. Not a true bill, and Jacob Dieffenbach, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Michael Mertney was sworn and allowed to become a citizen of the United States.

Alfred E. Hower was admitted to practice law in the several courts of the county.

In real estate of Lydia Yohe, deceased. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

In real estate of Harry Skank, deceased. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report making distribution in the estate of Robert Watts, confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report in sale of real estate of W. A. Kline deceased, confirmed nisi.

Account in estate of Geo. Longenberger. Auditor continued and additional exceptions filed by leave of court.

Petition of Daniel Miller to adopt Jane Reiner December 3, 1877. Ordered and decreed according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Wm. J. Knorr vs. Amos Hess. Motion to stay Fi Fa. refused.

In the estate of Wm. Milnes, deceased. Citation awarded.

Lloyd Paxton vs. the Penna. Canal Co. Return of sheriff awarded.

Report of viewers of a road in Jackson twp. near Young's, confirmed nisi., and width fixed at 33 feet.

Report of viewers of a road in Jackson twp. confirmed nisi. and width fixed at 33 feet.

Commonwealth vs. Swisher and Young. Larceny. A true bill.

Fred Hosler vs. Kase et al. Motion to open judgment: &c., overruled. Opinion of court filed.

Com. vs. Jesse Rice. Indictment on motion quashed.

Com. vs. Wheeler Shultz and Stratton Shultz. Assault and Battery. A true bill.

Report of viewers vacating a road in Madison twp. near W. Johnson, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Fishingcreek twp., near Stillwater bridge, confirmed nisi. and width fixed at 33 feet.

In real estate of J. H. Vanderslice, deceased. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

In real estate of John Townsend, deceased. Return of partition confirmed nisi.

Petition of minor children of David Shaffer, jr., deceased, for guardian. John Fester appointed, Bond in $800 for each ward. Levi Shaffer approved as security.

In real estate of David Shaffer, Sr. Petition for partition. Inquest awarded.

Emma Harman vs. Truman Harman. Petition in divorce. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Kreigh, non pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Reuben Culp, non pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Elias Krum, non pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Benj. F. Hagenbuch and Joseph May. Case continued on application of defendants. Recognizance of B. F. Hagenbuch and I. Hagenbuch in $200 for appearance of B. F. Hagenbuch,

Commonwealth vs. Neil Lenihan. Non pros. allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Maurer and James K. Maurer. Case continued. Recognizance of James Maurer, Joseph H. Shuman and Henry Maurer in $600 for appearance of James Maurer at next sessions, and of Charles Maurer and Geo. A. Herring for appearance of C. Maurer at next sessions.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Swisher. Recognizance of defendant and Margaret Hawk forfeited in open court, and bench warrant ordered for Robert Swisher.

Commonwealth vs. John Holden. Non pros. allowed.

Wesley Wirt appointed auditor to audit the public officers' accounts, for 1877, according to law.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Jones, desertion. Defendant to pay 75 cents per week for the support of each of his children to Sarah Jones, and pay costs of suit, and give bail to the Sheriff for payment of costs in ten days.

Commonwealth vs. John Hilley and Fred Hilley. Verdict, not guilty, and prosecutor and defendants each to pay half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Vanderslice. Recognizance of defendant and E. R. Ikeler, each in $600, for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Commonwelath vs. James Johnson and Geo. Briggs. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Dennis and Jas. Johnson. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Arthur Greatricks. Fornication and bastardy. A true bill.

In the estate of Cathrine Fredrecs, deceased. Report of auditor confirmed nisi.

Report of re-reviewers of a road in Madison township, near John Stettler, confirmed nisi, and width fixed at 33 feet.

Petition of minor children of Sarah A. Pealer for guardian. Elias M. Laubach appointed guardian, with bond in $800.

In the estate of Charles Sage. Petition for sale. Sale ordered.

Petition of minor children of —— Gruber for guardian. Peter A. Evans appointed guardian, with bond in $400 for each ward.

In the estate of William Milnes, dec'd. B. F. Hartman appointed guardian *ad litem* for minors, &c.

Report of viewers of a road in Centre township confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Arthur Greatrick. Fornication and bastardy. Defendant pleads guilty and is sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs of prosecution, $20 for lying-in expenses, $1 per week for support of child until it is seven years old, and to give bond with security in $600 to save the Town of Bloomsburg from any expense in the support or maintenance of said child, and stand committed until sentence is complied with.

Honest John Patterson knows the value of one vote. He conducted the Cameron negotiations in 1863 for the one vote that sent Buckalew to the United States Senate.

TO CURE DIPHTHERIA.

As diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent the following, which we copy from the *Scientific American*, will be perhaps useful:

Dr. E. N. Chapman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has discovered an antidote to the poison of diphtheria, by which the percentage of deaths is reduced to less than one in fifty. Dr. Chapman, in 1859, lost several cases, and became distrustful of the regular methods. He had been using alcohol in the cure of ship-fever, and he determined, though contrary to all rules, to try it in diphtheria. To his surprise, several of his patients recovered. He then tried quinia, and found it acted well, but not so quickly. At last he settled on a combination of the two, alcohol and quinia, and with these remedies, he claims that diphtheria is more amenable to treatment than many common diseases. "All local treatment," he says, "is worse than useless. It exhausts the nerve force and induces greater injection of the blood vessels, thus favoring the exudation. Alcohol neutralizes the diphtheritic poison, sets free the nerves of animal life, subdues the fever and inflammation, destroys the pabulum that sustains the membrane, cuts short the disease, conquers its sequelæ, and shields other members of the family from an attack. * * * Alcohol is as antagonistic to diphtheria as belladonna to opium, or quinia to malaria. Like any other antidote, it must be given promptly at the outset, or otherwise its potency will be lessened, perhaps lost altogether. Alcohol does not act as a stimulant, nor induce any of its ordinary effects. Enough may be given to cause profound intoxication in health, and yet there exists no signs of excitement or odor in the breath." Quinia is an efficient alloy to alcohol. It energizes the ganglionic nervous system, and thus enables the organism to right itself and resume its function. Dr. Chapman sustains his position by citing numerous cases in which this treatment was successful. He states that, in his long experience, he only knew of one case where a drunkard had diphtheria. He generally gives the alcohol in the form of whisky.

The Springfield *Republican* in a recent issue contains a lively discussion of diptheria from which we extract the following:

"The country papers begin to notice the outbreak of diptheria in various localities to an extent which interferes with the schools and produces general alarm. Even the city of Providence has been subjected to severe visitation. The rural districts, where new methods of treatment and new remedies make slow progress, are more excusable for the prevalence of this terrible disease, but it is extraordinary that it should gain the mastery of the medical profession of a city like Providence. Although after a certain stage the disease generally defies remedy, it is well known in medical circles to be very docile in its earlier stages. It is remarkable that the profession does not take more pains to disseminate the latest methods of treatment of diseases which stagger the average physician. Even "state medicine" devotes itself almost exclusively to the discovery of the causes and sources of disease and very little to its remedies. This is a rational method of procedure, we admit; yet, as this process of the extinction of disease is rather roundabout and at best experimental, it would seem advisable not to slacken the application of the remedies know to the disease where it actually exists.

Diptheria is a disease which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucous surface of the system, more generally of the throat. It may be spread by contagion of the mucous surface of a diseased with those of a healthy person, as in kissing, and is to a limited degree epidemic. From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the nervous and muscular systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis. As soon as the vacterium of fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of another. It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this vacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the volume of water. This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and is pretty certain to arrest the disease. A well known physician in this city, who has pursued this treatment for fifteen years, has found it effective almost without exception, and has in that period often broken up the disease in localities where it had raged violently and defied treatment. Prior to its use, he lost three cases out of six, but has since used it with scarcely a failure during the above mentioned period. The recent great cyclopedia of Ziemssen on the practice of medicine gives the highest place to this method of treatment. To keep the patient well-housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing, if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open are matters of nursing often neglected, but, with care in these respects and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterization which go together in its last stages.

As to the origin of diptheria, the weight of the testimony is that it belongs to the class of filth diseases, but further than that its source is not clear. Families which would be scandalized at the suggestion of untidiness are attacked, while others of filthy surroundings escape. This simply shows that our sense of cleanliness needs cultivation, so that we may discriminate between what is offensive to our falsely-educated tastes. The farmer's wife, to whom the closed and carefully dusted parlor or the preternaturally scrubbed floor are the essentials of neatness, may endure the proximity of a sour swamp or of the kitchen cesspool for years without taking offense. To many a careful and laborious housekeeper, a chance cobweb or the children's "litter" of a few hours play, will out rank in heinousness a defective drain for the cellar or a badly conducted privy."

CONTEMPTUOUS COUNCILS.

COPY OF THE RULE ISSUED BY JUDGE ELWELL—FUN AHEAD.

Councils having failed to respond to *mandamus* by making provision to pay the overdue interest on the city bonds on Monday last, Judge Elwell has issued the following rule, which was served by the Sheriff of Columbia county.

Now to wit, December 3, 1877, on motion of the council for the relators, it is ordered that a rule do now issue to show cause why an attachment for contempt shall not issue against the several members of the select and common councils of the city of Williamsport named in the writ of peremptory mandamus issued in this case, (viz: Joseph Bartles, Nelson Runkle, John M. Thompson, Emanuel Andrews, Henry M Otto, Samuel N. Williams, Gottlieb Fullmer, A. W. King, select councilmen, and Daniel Edler, G. W. Koons, John Harding, James Seitz, George Bubb, John R. T. Ryan, D. Wolf, S. L. Gage, Thomas Rathmel, Joseph Nichols, John Van Vorce, B. S. Bently, jr., J. W. Hayes, Theodore Hill, W. L. Parker, W. E. Crane, B. H. Taylor, R. M. Forsman, James M. Wood, S. D. Barrows, D. H. Forsman, L. M. Otto, J. P. Fisher, J. L. Mahaffey, I. Mahaffey, S. S. Brown, S. Stopper, S. T. McCormick, W. H. Taylor, common councilmen.)

The said rule to be served personally upon the said members of councils respectively. Returnable at Bloomsburg on Monday, the 10th day of December, 1877, at two o'clock p. m.

And it is further ordered, that Daniel Longdorf, treasurer, be and he is hereby restrained from the payment, under any appropriation by the councils of said city, now made or hereafter to be made, of any money of said city now in his hands, or which may hereafter come into his hands, until the further order of this court.

WM. ELWELL, P. J.

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All these and much more are the results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S., through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles for 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in U. S.

April 27, 77-1y jl

Business Notices

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27'tf

More fur caps at 30 cents and ladies' sets of Alaska furs for $3.25 to come in the last of this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Parties visiting town are invited to call and examine the stock Bates the Jeweller has just received. His prices will suit you. As a practical watch maker he sustains an excellent reputation. Room on Main street opposite Episcopal church.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Numidia hotel and three lots adjoining containing an acre of ground.

Also, the grist and saw mill at Slabtown, two houses and out-buildings. For terms, &c., apply to

M. G. HUGHES or DANIEL MORRIS.

Admission free at McKinney's.

More black Cashmeres this week at Lutz & Sloan's cheap.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Gent's fur Gloves and Collars cheaper than ever at Lutz & Sloan's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Remember that $18.00 buys as good a set of Sable furs at Lutz & Sloan's this winter as $28.00 did last

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

Only $8.00 for genuine Mink furs muff and boa at Lutz & Sloan's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

We think you can get anything you want in dress goods at Lutz & Sloan's at prices to suit you.

The Seaside Library.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $3 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

1. EAST LYNNE, By Mrs. Henry Wood double no. 20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT, By Miss Mulock 20c
3. JANE EYRE, by Charlotte Bronte (double no.) 20c
4. A WOMAN HATER, Charles Reade's new novel 20c
5. THE BLACK INDIES, Jules Verne's latest 10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer 10c
7. ADAM BEDE, by George Elliott, (double no.) 20c
8. THE ABUNDEL MOTTO, by Mary Cecil Hay 10c
9. OLD MIDDLETON'S MONEY, by Mary Cecil Hay 10c
10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by Wilkie Collins 20c
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by George Elliott 20c
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR, by Anthony Trollope 20c
13. A PRINCESS OF THULE, by William Black 20c
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37. The Mystery, by Mrs. Henry Wood 10c
38. Antonia, by Wilkie Collins 20c
39. Ivanhoe by Sir Walter Scott 20c
40. The Heir to Ashley, by Mrs. H. Wood 10c
41. White Lies, by Charles Reade 20c
42. Hide-and-Seek, by Wilkie Collins 20c
43. Hector Servadac, by Jules Verne 10c
44. The Tower of London, W. H. Ainsworth 10c
45. A Life's Secret, by Mrs. Henry Wood 10c
46. Heritage of Langdale, Mrs. Alexander 20c
47. In Silk Attire, by William Black 10c
48. The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton, by William Black 10c
49. Granville de Vigne; or, Held in Bondage, by "Ouida." 20c
50. Under the Greenwood Tree, Thos. Hardy 10c
51. Kilmeny, by William Black 10c
52. The Lost Bank Note, by Mrs. H. Wood 10c
53. The Monarch of Mincing Lane, W. Black 10c
54. Under Two Flags, by "Ouida" 20c
55. A Winter City, by "Ouida" 10c
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58. Silas Marner, by George Eliot 10c
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60. A Voyage Round the World—Australia, by Jules Verne 10c
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135. My Brother's Wife, Amelia B. Edwards 10c
136. Agatha's Husband, by Miss Mulock 10c
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139. What He Cost Her, James Payn 10c
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142. Masterman Ready, Captain Marryatt 10c
143. The Head of the Family, Miss Mulock 20c
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146. Charles O'Malley, The Irish Dragoon, Charles Lever, (Triple Number) 30c
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149. Joshua Marvel, by B. L. Farjeon 20c
150. Mr. Midshipman Easy, by Captain Marryat 10c
151. The Russian Gipsy, by Alex. Dumas 10c
152. Arthur O'Leary, by Charles Lever 20c
153. The King's Own, by Captain Marryat 10c
154. A Point of Honor, Mrs. Annie Edwards 10c

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF OSCAR P. ENT, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Oscar P. Ent, late of Scott township, Col. co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

ROBERT S. ENT,
nov. 30, 77-6w Administrator.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—Boston Traveler.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to patertamilias by the tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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Young Folks.

Seeing Fairies.

It was a very hot afternoon—too hot to go for a walk or do anything,—or else it wouldn't have happened, I believe.

In the first place, I want to know why fairies should always be teaching us to do our duty, and lecturing us when we go wrong, and we should never teach *them* anything? You can't mean to say that fairies are never greedy, or selfish, or cross, or deceitful, because that would be nonsense, you know. Well, then, don't you agree with me that they might be all the better for a little scolding and punishing now and then?

I really don't see why it shouldn't be tried, and I'm almost sure (only *please* don't repeat this loud in the woods) that if you could only catch a fairy, and put it in the corner, and give it nothing but bread and water for a day or two, you'd find it quite an improved character; it would take down its conceit a little, at all events.

The next question is, what is the best time for seeing fairies? I believe I can tell you all about that.

The first rule is, that it must be a *very* hot day—that we may consider as settled; and you must be just a *little* sleepy—but not too sleepy to keep your eyes open, mind. Well, and you ought to feel a little—what one may call "fairyish"—the Scotch call it "eerie," and perhaps that's a pretty word; if you don't know what it means, I'm afraid I can hardly explain it; you must wait till you meet a fairy, and then you'll know.

And the last rule is, that the crickets shouldn't be chirping. I can't stop to explain that rule just now—you must take it on trust for the present.

So, if all these things happen together, you've a good chance of seeing a fairy—or at least a much better chance than if they didn't.

The one I'm going to tell you about was a real, naughty little fairy. Properly speaking, there were two of them, and one was naughty and one was good, but perhaps you would have found that out for yourself.

Now we really *are* going to begin the story.

It was Tuesday afternoon, about half-past three,—it's always best to be particular as to dates,—and I had wandered down into the woods by the lake, partly because I had nothing to do, and that seemed to be a good place to do it in, and partly (as I said at first) because it was too hot to be comfortable anywhere, except under trees.

The first thing I noticed, as I went lazily along through an open place in the wood was a large beetle lying struggling on its back, and I went down directly on one knee to help the poor thing on its feet again. In some things, you know, you can't be quite sure what an insect would like; for instance, I never could quite settle, supposing I were a moth, whether I would rather be kept out of the candle, or be allowed to fly straight in and get burnt; or, again, supposing I were a spider, I'm not sure if I should be *quite* pleased to have my web torn down, and the fly let loose; but I feel quite certain that, if I were a beetle and had rolled over on my back, I should always be glad to be helped up again.

So, as I was saying, I had gone down on one knee, and was just reaching out a little stick to turn the beetle over, when I saw a sight that made me draw back hastily and hold my breath, for fear of making any noise and frightening the little creature away.

Not that she looked as if she would be easily frightened; she seemed so good and gentle that I'm sure she would never expect that any one could wish to hurt her. She was only a few inches high, and was dressed in green, so that you really would hardly have noticed her among the long grass; and she was so delicate and graceful that she quite seemed to belong to the place, almost as if she were one of the flowers. I may tell you, besides, that she had no wings (I don't believe in fairies with wings,) and that she had quantities of long brown hair and large, earnest brown eyes, and then I shall have done all I can to give you an idea of what she was like.

Sylvie (I found out her name afterward) had knelt down, just as I was doing, to help the beetle; but it needed more than a little stick for *her* to get it on its legs again: it was as much as she could do, with both arms, to roll the heavy thing over; and all the while she was talking to it, half-scolding and half-comforting, as a nurse might do with a child that had fallen down.

"There, there! You needn't cry so much about it; you're not killed yet—though if you were, you couldn't cry, you know, and so it's a general rule against crying, my dear! And how did you come to tumble over? But I can see well enough how it was,—I needn't ask you that,—walking over sand-pits with your chin in the air, as usual. Of course if you go among sand-pits like that, you must expect to tumble; you should look."

The beetle murmured something that sounded like "I *did* look," and Sylvie went on again:

"But I know you didn't! You never do! You always walk with your chin up—you're so dreadfully conceited. Well, let's see how many legs are broken this time. Why, none of them, I declare! though that's certainly more than you deserve. And what's the good of having six legs, my dear, if you can only kick them all about in the air when you tumble? Legs are meant to walk with, you know. Now, don't be cross about it, and don't begin putting out your wings yet; I've some more to say. Go down to the frog that lives behind that buttercup—give him my compliments—Sylvie's compliments—can you say 'compliments?'"

The beetle tried, and, I suppose succeeded.

"Yes, that's right. And tell him he's to give you some of that salve I left with him yesterday. And you'd better get him to rub it in for you; he's got rather cold hands but you mustn't mind that."

I think the beetle must have shuddered at this idea, for Sylvie went on in a grave tone:

"Now, you needn't pretend to be so particular as all that, as if you were too grand to be rubbed by a frog. The fact is, you ought to be very much obliged to him. Suppose you could get nobody but a toad to do it, how would you like that?"

There was a little pause, and then Sylvie added:

"Now you may go. Be a good beetle, and don't keep your chin in the air."

And then began one of those performances of humming, and whizzing, and restless banging about, such as a beetle indulges in when it has decided on flying, but hasn't quite made up its mind which way to go. At last, in one of its awkward zigzags, it managed to fly right into my face, and by the time I had recovered from the shock, the little fairy was gone.

I looked about in all directions for the little creature, but there was no trace of her—and my "eerie" feeling was quite gone off, and the crickets were chirping again merrily, so I knew she was really gone.

And now I've got time to tell you the rule about the crickets. They always leave off chirping when a fairy goes by, because a fairy's a kind of queen over them, I suppose; at all events, it's a much grander thing than a cricket; so whenever you're walking out and the crickets suddenly leave off chirping, you may be sure that either they see a fairy, or else they're frightened at your coming so near.—*By the Author of "Alice in Wonderland," St. Nicholas for December.*

Where Noah Landed.

THE MAGNIFICENT VIEW WHICH AN ENGLISHMAN BEHELD FROM THE TOP OF ARARAT.

The London Spectator, speaking of the recent successful ascension of Mount Ararat by Mr. Bryce, says:

"Mr. Bryce has given to the world a wonderful word picture of that amazing and awful spectacle, of that landscape which I now what it was before man crept forth on the earth, the mountains which stand about the valley as they stood when the volcanic fires that piled them up were long ago extinguished; but he could not tell us what were his thoughts, his feelings there, what the awe and yearning that came over him in that tremendous solitude, where "Nature sits enthroned, serene in calm, and speaks to her children only in the storm and earthquake that level their dwellings in the dust."

"His vision ranged over the vast expanse within whose bounds are the chains of the Caucasus, dimly made out, but Kazbek, Elbruz, and the mountains of Daghestan visible, with the line of the Caspian sea upon the horizon; to the north the huge extinct volcano of Ala Goz, whose three peaks inclose a snow patched crater; the dim plain of Erivan, with the silver river winding through it; westward, the Taurus ranges; and north west, the upper valley of the Araxes, to be traced as far as Ani, the ancient capital of the Armenian kingdom, the great Russian fortress of Adrianople, and the hill where Kars stands—peaceful enough when the brave climber looked out upon this wonderful spectacle.

"While it was growing upon him, not indeed in magnificence, but in comprehensibility, "while the eye was still unsatisfied with gazing," the mist curtain dropped, enfolded him, and shut him up alone with the awful mountain top. "The awe that fell upon me," he says, "with the sense of utter loneliness, made time pass unnoticed, and I might have lingered long in a sort of dream, had not the piercing cold that thrilled through every limb recalled me to a sense of the risks delay might involve." Only four hours of daylight remained, the thick mist was an added danger, the ice-ax marks were his only guide, for the compass is useless on a volcanic mountain like Ararat, with iron in the rocks. The descent was made in safety, but by the time Mr. Bryce came in sight of the spot, yet far off, where his friend had halted, "the sun had got behind the southwestern ridge of the mountain, and his gigantic figure had fallen across the great Araxes plain below; while the red mountains of Media, far to the southeast, still glowed redder than ever, then turned swiftly to a splendid purple in the dying light.

"At six o'clock he reached the bivouac and rejoined his friend, who must have looked with strange feeling into the eyes which had looked upon such wondrous sights since sunrise. Three days later Mr. Bryce was at the Armenian monastery of Elchmiadzin, near the northern foot of Ararat and was presented to the Archimandrite who rules the house. "This Englishman," said the Armenian gentleman who was acting as interpreter, says has ascended to the top of Massis' (Ararat.) The venerable man smiled sweetly, and replied with gentle decisiveness, "That cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is impossible."

How Long will the Forests Last?

Under such a tremendous yearly drain, the question naturally comes up, how long will our forests hold out at the present rate of manufacture? It is really an important question, upon which follows the inquiry as to what we are to do for building material when this magnificent wood—pine—is exhausted. One authority after another has entered formally upon its solution, with satisfactory results in local instances, but very vague ones to the field at large. At the rate we were cutting to-day, from thirty to fifty years seem to be agreed upon as about the limit. Twenty years ago there was apparently no limit, for the consumption was not only less, but the means for its manufacture were primitive, and accomplished much smaller results than now. It seems as if it were impossible to further improve the machinery of saw-mills; but the near future may, for all that, see sawing machinery in comparison to which that of the present will be contemptible. So, although twenty years ago there was no fore-seeing the end of the timber, now, with the modern mills and myriads of them, we are beginning to calculate with dire certainty as to the time, when the "Wooden Age" will be a thing of the past.—*Charles D. Robison; Scribner for December.*

It was midnight. He was creeping softly along the bedroom floor on his hands and knees, and was feeling tenderly under the bed for something he had hidden there the evening before; but his wife woke and said: "Peter, what under the heavings are you doing?" "Dear," said he, "I am walking in my sleep, and dreaming that I am picking water-lilies from the soft blue bosom of the lake." How to get that flask out of there before she got up in the morning, was what worried him more than the water-lilies did.

One of the morning papers, in a recent notice, evidently intending to be complimentary to a washing company, whose works it was describing, says, "It matters not how dirty the work is, the company is prepared to do it."

People who, while traveling, find great difficulty in sleeping at the various hotels at which they stop, are recommended to a hotel in Peoria, Illinois, the sleeping facilities of which are so admirable that a half dozen thieves, the other night, carried off the iron safe without waking any of the occupants of the house.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of the lost Charlie, is said to have expended his whole fortune of $60,000 and made 300 journeys in search of his little boy. Mr. Ross is now the traveling agent of an Eastern firm, but says he will not give up until the boy is found or his own life ends.

The clock for the new court house at Providence, R. I., is claimed to be the largest in New England and the brst in the country. The dials are seven feet in diameter and the pendulum rod fourteen feet long, with a 300 pound ball, and the clock, by an ingenious electric device, regulates all the other twelve clocks in the building.

Scribner's Monthly for 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of Scribner's Monthly announce for the year to come the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mrs. C. E. Robinson author of a delightful paper on "Fox Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs whose papers on similar topics have been prized and popular feature of Scribner will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet is to grace it will describe the characteristics of Western farming of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined typical character, commensurate with the subject matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in Scribner will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"ROXY."—by Edward Eggleston author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c. This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story the author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the young American painters—Mr. Walter Satterlee, president of "The American Art Association."

AMERICAN SPORTS.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers will be engraved, the series of which will be in the west, the middle states the south, New England and Canada.

OUT-DOOR PAPERS.—By John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., who will contribute only articles on birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out" and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds" and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE AND BIRDS.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisite illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature who delights in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SADDLE-HORSE.—Col. George E. Waring with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including roadriding, fox hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of the Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are duly considered in relation to the issues.

SAXE HOLM.—Four stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of scribner, beginning with "The Baker's Dozen Stockings," to appear in January. This novel the chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

"AN INHERITANCE."—By Adeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number will be concluded nearly though not yet, it will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FORTUNE"—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel will be begun in scribner at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will continue to em...by the ablest people in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enunciated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Reviews, and shorter stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

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Of the story *elements*, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas number contains also the opening of a new serial story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, by Giacavus Frankenstein, entitled "Tower-Mountain," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly; a "Centenary" or Miss Alcott's "Birth-day" of her life; several poems by two little American girls; a play, and a Christmas carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The new cover is by the English Artist, Walter Crane—the famous designer of "The Baby's Opera."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878,

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for girls, and the three serials for boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family" and an article "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to young Americans by GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "How" series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell How to bind your own books; How they mine coal; How to enjoy yourselves at home; How to be an agreeable guest; How to entertain company; How to be a carpenter; How to make an ice-boat; How to build a house; How India rubber is gathered; How matches are made; How money is made; How mackerel are caught; How they laid the Atlantic cable; How they mine in California; how they work in the tea-country; How to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as "Old Nicolai" (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welsh Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indians of the Amazon," "How Kitty was lost in a Turkish Bazar," "Master Montezuma (a Mexican story), "Ilanna, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Jack-in-the Pulpit," "Young Contributors' department," "Letter-Box," "Riddle-Box," and "For Very Little Folks," will be continued.

The four bound volumes of St. Nicholas already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Present for young people. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $5 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4 each.

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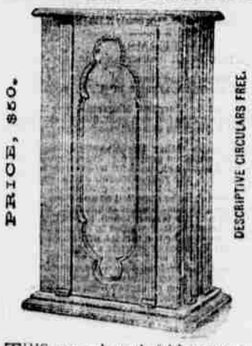

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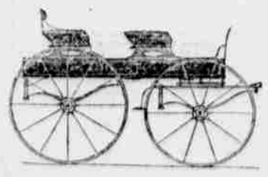

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ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED):

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., 11.38 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.38 a. m. 5.47 and 7.50 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.25 & 9.35 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 12.5 a. m., Pottsville, 12.15 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.20 & 9.35 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.2 a. m. 12.50 m. and 5.50 p. m.

Take figures [illegible] from New York and Philadelphia to Rupert without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
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Aug. 31, '76—tf.

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Erie Mail	5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m.
"	Canandaigua	3.55 p.